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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/088,400	07/22/2002	Thomas Hantke	0480/01219	2952
26474	7590	01/06/2005	EXAMINER	
KEIL & WEINKAUF			WANG, SHENGJUN	
1350 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			1617	

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/088,400	HANTKE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Shengjun Wang	1617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 5 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-15 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETEILED ACTION

1. Claim 5 is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on September 27, 2004.
2. Applicant's election with traverse of invention group II in the reply filed on September 27, 2004 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that invention involving compounds of formula I to IV should be examined together as they share a common structural feature and common properties. This is not found persuasive because the compounds as grouped in the restriction requirement are structurally distinct each from the others and have acquired a separate status in the art of active organic compound as a separate subject matter for inventive effect and require independent searches, as evidenced by the numerous references cited in the IDS. Note the so-called common structural feature herein is not unique to the claimed compounds and is not required fro anti-viral activity.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

The claims have been examined insofar as they read on elected invention and species.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andries et al. (US 6,197,779), in view of Goertz et al. (US 4,801,460), Nakamichi et al. (US 5,456,923), Sasatani et al. (US 5,876,760) and Takada (US 5,350,741).

5. Andries et al. teaches the HIV inhibiting pyrimidine derivatives herein and the method of using the same for preparing pharmaceutical composition, and for treating HIV infection. See, the abstract, cols 1-10, 17-19. The elected compound herein is a preferred compound disclosed by Andries et al. see, col. 10, lines 14-15. The compounds may be formulated into various conventional dosage forms, such as powders, tablet, capsule with solid carrier and other pharmaceutical excipients. See, particularly, col. 18, line 19 to col. 19, line 25. (Applicants also admitted the compounds are known in the art, citing PCT/EP99/02043, which is equivalent to US 6,197,779, and PCT EP/02044, see page 2 herein)

6. Andries et al. do not teach expressly the particular dosage form herein with PVP or it's copolymer as carrier and polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil and citric acid as additional excipients, or the particular release forms.

7. However, Goertz et al. teach a solid pharmaceutical form wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone or copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone and vinyl acetate or used as carrier, and a solid solution of the active ingredient is formed. See particularly, the abstract, col. 3, lines 3-31, col. 4, lines 11-45, and the claims. There is no particular limitation as to the active ingredients employed therein. The concentration of active ingredients may be in the rage from 0.1 to 95%, with preferred range of 30-70%. 45 to 50% of polymer is used in the particular examples. Other known pharmaceutical excipients may be added accordingly. The forms may be made by extrusion. See, cols. 3-8. Nakamichi et al. teach that solid dispersion or solution is known to be useful for

controlling the rate of release of a drug from dosage form or improving the bioavailability of drugs. Nakamichi et al. further teaches that other polymeric material, such as modified cellulose are similarly useful (like PVP) as solid carrier, and extrusion is a conventional method for making a solid dispersion or solution form. See, particularly, cols. 1-2, and the claims. Both Sasatani et al. and Takada teaches that polyethylene glycol castor oil ester and citric acid are known pharmaceutical excipients and are particularly known to be useful in solid form wherein Polyvinylpyrrolidone is carrier. See, particularly, col. 5, lines 33-63 in Sasatani et al. and the claims in Takada.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to formulate a pharmaceutical dosage form of the compounds disclosed by Andries et al. into solid dispersion or solution in particulate form, wherein vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer is the carrier, and with additional other pharmaceutical excipients, such as polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, citric acid. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to formulate a pharmaceutical dosage form of the compounds disclosed by Andries et al. into solid dispersion or solution in particulate form, wherein vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer is the carrier, and with additional other pharmaceutical excipients, such as polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, citric acid, because polymeric carrier, such as vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer, are known to produce solid dispersion or solution with a drug which provide controlled release and enhanced bioavailability. Further, the employment of various pharmaceutical excipients, such as polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (surfactants), and citric acid (acids), accordingly is within the skill of artisan. Furthermore, the optimization of a result effective parameter, e.g.,

drug releasing profile, or the effective amounts of the drug, is considered within the skill of the artisan. See, In re Boesch and Slaney (CCPA) 204 USPQ 215.

The employment of a dosage form known to be useful for a particular purpose, in a pharmaceutical package useful for the same purpose is considered within the skill of the artisan. Further, the optimization of a dosage regimen for the administration of a dosage form is considered within the skill of the artisan, absent evidence to the contrary.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shengjun Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0632. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SHENGJUN WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1617